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easily located. Many of them are complementary parts of complete volumes, the other papers of which are in his main pamphlet collection.

The date of receipt should always be written on the pamphlet as soon as it comes to hand. With some series no date of publication is given on the separate papers, and as they may have been issued in advance of the appearance of the complete volume, it often becomes important to know their dates of receipt, as in the case of papers describing new species of animals or plants.

In summary, then, the writer would recommend that a pamphlet collection be placed in cloth-covered cardboard cases open only at the back and not larger than $12 \times 8 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, that it be arranged alphabetically by authors' names and chronologically under authors, that the corner of each pamphlet be annotated with the author's name, the date, and a catch title, and that a subject index be maintained to facilitate the location of particular pamphlets. A collection so arranged and housed renders the greatest amount of service, and is reasonably insured against deterioration.

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THE BRAIN COLLECTION OF THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM

THE division of physical anthropology of the United States National Museum has been recently enriched by a most valuable accession of brains of some of the higher anthropoids. The accession consists of no less than eleven well-preserved brains of gorillas, and three chimpanzees. With the exception of two of the specimens belonging to young animals, the brains are in excellent condition for study. No less than six of the fourteen brains are those of adults, while most of the remaining, though not quite adult, are full-grown or nearly so.

A justifiable allusion may perhaps be made in this place to the rest of the collection of primate brains now in the division of physical anthropology, U. S. N. M.

The total collection, which was started by the writer thirteen years ago, counts now approximately 1,500 human and animal brains. Of these 223 are human, including 128 of other races than whites; while 348 belong to other primates. The latter are distributed as follows:

Gorilla	11	(5 adults)
Chimpanzees	6	(1 adult)
Orangs	36	(23 adults)
Gibbons and siamangs.....	55	(most adults)
<i>Nasalis larvatus</i>	17	" "
Baboons	22	" "
Presbytis	75	" "
Other Old World monkeys ...	64	" "
American monkeys	45	" "
Lemurs	17	" "

A large proportion of the above valuable material has been collected directly in or for the institution, and is in a very good condition for study. The number of adult anthropoid brains, excepting those of the chimpanzees, exceeds probably that of all other known collections of similar material not only singly, but even collectively.

Besides those of the primates, there are now in the collection the brains of 165 *carnivora* and *cetacea*; 50 *insectivora*; 266 *ungulata*; 81 *rodentia*; 47 *edentata* and *marsupialia*; and 287 *aves* and *reptilia*.

The whole collection, in common with others in the division and in the U. S. National Museum in general, is freely accessible for consultation to well-qualified scientific workers; and in suitable cases facilities could be extended for full elaboration and description of some of the series of specimens.

ALEŠ HRDLIČKA

PROGRAM OF THE YALE CHAPTER OF SIGMA XI FOR 1916-1917

THE meetings of the Yale Chapter of Sigma Xi for the present college year promise to be of unusual interest, for there are to be presented, instead of the usual mutually irrelevant papers, a series of lectures which together will constitute a symposium on the origin and evolution of the earth and its inhabitants. Each paper will be authoritative, the result of original research, and the series

after presentation is to be brought out in book form by the Yale University Press. The program follows:

- I. The Genesis of the Earth. Professor Joseph Barrell. November 23.
- II. The Earth's Changing Surface and Climate. Professor Charles Schuchert. December 13.
- III. The Origin of Life. Professor Lorande Loss Woodruff. January 24.
- IV. The Pulse of Life. Professor Richard Swann Lull. February 15.
- V. Climate and Civilization. Dr. Ellsworth Huntington. April 20.

Thus there will be discussed: (1) The genesis of the earth and the rise of conditions necessary for the maintenance of life; (2) the surface changes, the great cycles of climatic change, and their cause or causes; (3) the origin of organic life on earth, the time, place and conditions necessary, and the changes undergone by matter to render it organic or possessed of life; (4) the march of organic evolution, not a slow process progressing at a constant rate of change, but rhythmic, the pulses or times of acceleration being coincident with and the direct outcome of the climatic and geologic changes already described. This includes the origin of man from his prehuman ancestry. (5) The recent climatic changes whose existence has been traced and recorded and which are found to have influenced the growth of civilization, the rise and migrations of peoples, and in some instances their fall from an estate of commanding importance. A prophecy of human destiny may here be given.

These lectures are to be given at the regular meetings of the society and therefore will not be open to the general public, but are to be the especial privilege of the members of Sigma Xi and a limited number of their friends to whom tickets of admission will be given. The lectures are to be held in Osborn Memorial Laboratory.

THE ENDOWMENT OF A MEDICAL SCHOOL AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

A CORRESPONDENT at the University of Chicago sends us the following information con-

cerning the endowment of a medical school noted in the last issue of SCIENCE:

In outlining the plans and hopes of the University of Chicago at its recent quarter-centennial celebration President Harry Pratt Judson said that what was needed to complete a school of medicine at the university was provision for clinical work and a clinical staff at the Midway, and that in his judgment the first need was for a hospital wholly under the control of the university, for medical teaching and for medical research; and the second need was provision of adequate endowment, in order that the hospital itself might be beyond the necessity of being financed by income from its patients, and in order that the medical faculty might be free to pursue their work of investigation and instruction without recourse to personal practise.

In direct fulfilment of this hope and plan, the university board of trustees has just made one of the most important announcements in the history of the institution. The plan announced to be put into early operation provides for an undergraduate medical school, a graduate medical school and medical research. The first mentioned will be on the Midway Plaisance, in close connection with the science departments of the university. The standards of admission and of graduation will be as high as those of any medical school in the country. The number of students will be limited to such as can receive the best possible training with the facilities available.

A teaching hospital, duly equipped with necessary laboratories and lecture rooms, will provide for clinical instruction. Suitable endowments will free the hospital from the necessity of depending on paying patients, and the faculty from the necessity of practise for a livelihood.

The graduate medical school will be on the west side in connection with the work now done by the Rush Medical College and the Presbyterian Hospital. It will provide for medical graduates who wish further training and for practitioners who wish to keep in touch with progress in medical science. Research will be carried on in both places under arrangements to be announced later.

The plan involves an addition to the resources of the university of the sum of five million three hundred thousand dollars, one million for the hospital on the Midway, three hundred thousand for a laboratory on the west side and four millions for endowment.

Towards the endowment fund the Rockefeller Foundation offers one million dollars and the